with the nature and method of examination of the cerebrospinal fluid, is of interest to the student, as is also a very complete and ingenious diagram for mental case taking, which is appended after the index.

As a whole, the book will be of value to those who will have the opportunity of observing the many recurrent cases that will appear in civil practice following the closing of the army mental hospitals. It is also of value as a history of the types of mental affections which were dealt with in the great war. F. H. L.

THE ANATOMY OF THE PERIPHERAL NERVES. By A. MELVILLE PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Liverpool. Pp. 165; 64 illustrations. London: Oxford Press, 1919.

THIS presentation of the subject of peripheral nerves was conceived by the late Professor Paterson while occupying the position of Assistant Inspector of Special Military Surgical Hospitals during the war. The object was to provide a brief account of the peripheral nerves, especially for those engaged in military orthopedic work. To this end are introduced schemata giving the position of origin of the branches of the nerves to the limb muscles. These are in the form of full-page line illustrations and achieve their purpose very well, although, as the author points out, they must be used with due caution. Useful diagrams are shown of the innervation of the skin and of the muscles of the limbs. In each of these, alongside the illustrations is given the name of the nerve and also the spinal segments from which its fibers are derived. This linking up the name of the nerve with its spinal origin is carried out consistently through the book. In addition to the subject of spinal nerves, which takes up the major part of the book (87 pages), a short consideration is given of the sympathetic system (20 pages) and of the cranial nerves (50 pages). W. H. F. A.

A LABORATORY MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY ZOÖLOGY. By L. H. HYMAN, Department of Zoölogy, University of Chicago. Pp. 140. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1919.

AN important feature of the premedical education in college is the study of zoölogy with laboratory exercises. The course with which premedical students usually begin is that of so-called elementary zoölogy. This introduces them to the actual seeing and manipulation of various forms of animals, and usually requires also the use of the microscope. To guide and direct the hands and eyes of these beginners and to forestall some of the oft-repeated questions is the purpose of the present manual. That it will achieve its purpose seems without doubt, for there is a terseness and directness of expression that is unequivocal, and each direction is given in logical sequence. While primarily for the use of students at the University of Chicago, it could be utilized readily elsewhere. W. H. F. A.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASPECTS OF AVIATION. By H. GRAEME ANDERSON, M.B., C.H.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Royal Air Force, Central Hospital; Senior Assistant Surgeon, St. Mark's Hospital; Senior Assistant Surgeon, Belgrave Hospital. Pp. 255; 47 illustrations. London: Oxford Medical Publications, 1919.

THE first book to make its appearance after the World War is on a subject which received the most intense study during hostilities by groups of experts in all countries. Surgeon Anderson was what we called in our service a "Flight Surgeon," and in his book he has given us the results of his work with the flyers, the actual application of the various tests which were devised to prevent, as far as possible, airplane accidents and the onset of aëroneurosis. His observations throughout the book are very practical and his recommendations for prevention and treatment of each type of case arising in the flying service are well considered.

He deals with the selection of the flyer *per se* and with the management of the pilot after entering the service, from his training days to actual war-flying and his care and management after he has become "stale" or injured.

Collaborating with him, with chapters on applied physiology of aviation and the aëroneuroses, are Martin Flack, M.A., M.B., and Oliver H. Gotch, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., physician, Royal Air Force, respectively. Martin Flack (Physiology, Cambridge) was the foremost investigator in the new field of aviation medicine in England. His tests were adopted as standards and his tireless energy and enthusiasm had much to do with the success in selecting the wonderful personnel of the Royal Air Force.

In the future development of commercial aviation the problems of the flyer will more and more become of interest to the medical profession, and in this book the future "flight surgeons" will find a great many helpful suggestions. Starting with a historical review of medical interest in aviation, and giving the English standards for selection of candidates for the air service, together with the special chapters on applied physiology by Flack and the aëroneurosis by Gotch, Anderson then gives his experiences in aëroplane accidents,